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Rewards for Liars.

In regard to the eight or nine staple lies, catalogued and described on Monday, the Journal wishes to say that it will pay to any man, woman or child, who will furnish proof of the truth of any one of them, the sum of One Thousand Dollars. This offer is absolutely unlimited as to time or locality, and the proof required will be such only as any prudent business man would require in a transaction involving a like amount of money. We are willing to have the proof submitted to any one or to any three business men who may be agreed upon. Let the liars, or their sponsors, come to time.

"We don't want any Republicans in our country."—SENATOR COLQUITT STEWART, of Georgia.

"Yes I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I thank God I have never been a Republican."—Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibition Candidate for Vice-president, at Decatur, Ill.

THE Democratic position is free trade for foreign manufacturers and war taxes for American products.

THOMAS E. CHANDLER is one of the stirring Indianapolis workmen that Mr. Bynum talked about at Atlanta.

THIS is Republican year. All Republican conventions do just the right thing. We can safely trust the State convention next week.

THE New Jersey local-option and high-tax liquor law has been decided constitutional by the Court of Appeals, the local-option feature by the faithful 8 to 7.

THOUSANDS of workmen in this city save a little money every year and have good credit at their grocers, Mr. Bynum to the contrary, notwithstanding.

MR. BYNUM said at Atlanta that the factory hands in this city are turned out of work for four months in the year to starve. Thousands of workmen know that is not true.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, will give much of his time to the politics of his own State, and is reported to be hopeful of carrying it for the Democracy. Great Scott!

THERE is not a manufacturer in the city who will not testify to the untruthfulness of Mr. Bynum's statement that our factories produce in eight months more than they can dispose of in a year.

THE Sentinel is not pleased with General Alger's speech of Tuesday. This is sad; but there is some reason to suspect that the General did not deliver it with the purpose of pleasing the Sentinel.

OLD Democratic campaigners are said to be disaffected with the methods of the new party manager, Nickel-plate Brice. Perhaps they are afraid he will mistake the party for a railroad, and will try to wreck it.

AN exchange accounts for the apparent disappearance of Van Buren voters from the community on the theory that they have joined the Tippecanoe clubs this year, with the intention of being on the right side for once in their lives. There may be something in this.

THE Democratic national committee is said to be doing very little general campaign work yet, but to be devoting its time to killing off Hill. Unfortunately for its plans, however, Governor Hill calmly declines to be "killed," and goes right on with his preparations to be re-nominated.

NEW YORK Democratic leaders are said to be calling for Senator Gorman to come on and straighten out the tangle into which the national committee has already wound itself. But Gorman is billed for Indiana. Has the unhappy Democracy but one man on whom it can rely in emergency?

THE Philadelphia Record thinks that because of the principles involved in the coming election, every man who goes to the polls should take his conscience with him and vote a conscience ticket. What is to become of Cleveland free-trade Democracy in this event the Record does not venture to predict.

THE Boston Herald sees cause for amusement in the mottoes "No Margottery Butter" and "No Cholera Hogs," inscribed on Republican transparencies in Indiana, and thinks that such sentences do not indicate what Chairman Brice calls a "campaign of intellect." These mottoes may not suggest intel-

lect to the Boston mind; but, whatever their lack in this direction, there is, at least, nothing humorous in them to Indianapolis. They signify that, under Democratic management, as proved by legislative investigation, the occupants of the great State Insane Asylum were fed upon vile food and subjected to outrageous treatment. "Intellectual" or not, these matters are important campaign issues in Indiana, and will have great influence in "downing" a corrupt Democratic administration.

THE DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.

The Republican conventions at Shelbyville, yesterday, did their work in excellent fashion, and the nominations are eminently satisfactory. For Congress, Mr. Thomas E. Chandler, of the firm of Chandler & Taylor, of this city, was nominated. Mr. Chandler is an old resident of Indianapolis, and well known in business and industrial circles. He began life as a machinist, and, like thousands of other self-made Americans, has worked his way from the position of an employee to that of an employer, until he is now known as a successful manufacturer. He owes his success, first, as a mechanic, and then as a manufacturer and business man, to his own industry, intelligence and perseverance, and to the conditions which make such careers more frequent in this country than in any other. He is a typical representative of the results of the protection of American industry, and is himself the best possible argument in favor of a system which makes such careers possible. As a self-made man and a staunch Republican and protectionist, Mr. Chandler will command every element of Republican strength in the district, and many Democratic votes besides. His nomination is a good reply to Mr. Bynum's Atlanta speech.

The nomination of Hon. Sid. Conger, of Shelby county, for joint Senator from Marion, Shelby and Hancock is a deserved recognition of his services in the last Legislature. He is a bright, strong, clean man, and very popular. Files do not congregate on Mr. Conger to any noticeable extent.

Dr. Warren R. King, of Hancock county, the nominee for joint Representative, is a gentleman of excellent character and ability, a wounded soldier, and in all respects worthy of the honor and the office. The district Republicans have done well; now push on the fight.

MR. BYNUM'S INSULT TO INDIANAPOLIS.

It seems Mr. Bynum went to Atlanta to misrepresent Indianapolis industries and Indianapolis workmen. At any rate he did it. The Atlanta Constitution's report of his speech at the Chautauque "literary symposium" shows it to have been simply a Democratic free-trade stump speech. "Literary symposiums" at the North are somewhat different, but perhaps in this case the fault was more with the speaker than with the management. The Constitution says:

"Mr. Bynum went on to say that the district which he represented in Indiana was largely a manufacturing district; that it turns out fifty million dollars' worth of manufactured products per annum, and contained ten thousand organized wage-workers; a district which, prior to 1884, had never sent a Democratic Representative to Congress, and he considered therefore that he had a right to speak for the laboring classes which had stood by him."

Mr. Bynum should have stated that his present district, "which, prior to 1884, had never sent a Democratic Representative to Congress," did not exist prior to 1884. He is the first Democrat elected to Congress from the district as now composed, because he is the first Representative elected. If he has any right to speak for the manufacturing interests of this city, he has not earned it by his course on the tariff question, nor especially by his votes on the Mills bill. Mr. Bynum is a pronounced advocate of a policy which would close a large majority of the manufacturing establishments in this city and district. He does not represent the interests of the wage-workers nor the wage-payers. He represents the St. Louis platform, and the blind following of Congressman Mills, the Texas chairman of the ways and means committee, who proposes to retain the protective duty on the sugar and rice of the South and repeal the duty on wool, lumber, salt, flax, hemp and other products of the North. At the commencement of his Atlanta speech Mr. Bynum said: "At the request of your delegation, I accompanied Mr. Mills here, not for the purpose of making a speech but because I have so long followed Mr. Mills that whatever he commands I do." That defines his position and course on the tariff question. What Mr. Mills commands he does. It is time the people of this district should have a Representative in Congress who would not take commands from Mr. Mills.

Mr. Bynum went on to present the stock arguments and fallacies of free trade, as that protection does not increase wages, does not create a home market, does not develop home industries, etc. It was a first-rate speech, from a British standpoint, and if Mr. Bynum were a member of the British Parliament instead of the American Congress we should say he was a consistent statesman and very watchful of the interests of his constituents. Proceeding, he said:

"In my own city we have every kind of manufacture, and every one of them have increased their output until we have a surplus and have to seek foreign markets. In eight months we can manufacture more than we can consume for a year. As a consequence the factory hands are turned out of work for four months to starve. At the end of a year a laborer is doing well if he is even. When he is out of work he is out of money. His grocer will not credit him. I know of a man in my own city who went out day after day and could find nothing to do. At last his wife, noble woman that she was, said: 'I know you cannot get work. There is no demand for your work. Come, take care of the children, and I will go to the wash-tub and make a living.'"

This is not a very flattering picture for our Congressman to present to a Georgia audience of the condition of things in his district, and it is not true. Mr. Bynum has a right to stand for the interests of foreign manufacturers against American if he chooses to do so, but he has no right to stand before a public audience in a distant State and misrepresent the commercial and social condition of this city in that fashion. It is true that our manufacturers have all increased their output, and are now full of orders, and some of them, thanks to protection and the excellence of their products, do enter foreign markets, but

by far the largest part of our manufactures are sold at good prices in the best market of the world—the market which Mr. Bynum would surrender to foreign control—the American market. Instead of shutting down four months in the year, all our factories are running full-handed and full hours, and have been for years past. Some of them are putting in electric lights to work at night. Many of them do not even shut down for the holidays. The fact is, the manufactures of the city are booming.

Speaking of Indianapolis industries Mr. Bynum says, "In eight months we can manufacture more than we can consume for a year." We deny it.

Mr. Bynum says, "As a consequence the factory hands are turned out of work for four months to starve." We deny it.

Mr. Bynum says, "At the end of a year a laborer [meaning an Indianapolis workman] is doing well if he is even." We deny it.

Mr. Bynum says, "When he [the Indianapolis workman] is out of work he is out of money. His grocer will not credit him." We deny it.

Mr. Bynum says he knows of a man in this city who was unable to get work and whose wife finally told him if he would stay at home and take care of the children she would make the living at the wash-tub. Such a thing might happen, and it would be an honor to a woman to say or do such a thing, if her husband were so unfortunate. We doubt the story; but even if it is true Mr. Bynum need not have related it among strangers, and especially made it representative of the general condition of Indianapolis workmen.

We pronounce these statements of Mr. Bynum a libel on the industrial interests and the workmen of this city. They evince a purpose to misrepresent the condition of a Northern manufacturing city under protection, and to do it in the interest of free trade, even at the expense of the truth and the reputation of the city. There are no factories here which are closed four months in the year, though some of them will close immediately if the Mills bill becomes a law. There are no starving workmen here, least of all skilled workmen. There are very few who do not save something every year, or who cannot get credit at their grocers if they want it. We do not think there is any able-bodied man who is being supported by his wife at the wash-tub because he cannot get employment.

Mr. Bynum has made these statements in a public speech before a Georgia audience, and they were heartily applauded as furnishing a true picture of Northern industries and Northern workmen by one who claimed the right to speak for them. In his zeal to obey the commands of Mr. Mills and advance the interests of free trade, Mr. Bynum has grossly misrepresented the business interests and the workmen of the city and district.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

No one need become disturbed or get into an August sweat over the Republican nomination for Governor. The Republican party of Indiana is not needing guardians, nor is it about to go into liquidation. It is simply able to take care of itself. The delegates to the State convention will come up to the capital, next week, direct from the people. They will be responsibly charged by the Republican voters of all the counties of the State with the duty of naming the candidate for Governor, and whomsoever they agree upon will command the instant, united and loyal support of all who intend to aid the Republican party in this campaign by their influence and votes. And more than that; when they agree upon a candidate, and have accorded him a unanimous nomination, that action will be accepted by the man thus selected from among the host of worthy and capable Republicans, who may be or may not be mentioned in connection with the office, as a command not to be disregarded, a duty not to be evaded, an honor and privilege worthy the highest ambition and best efforts of any member of the party. We can afford to let this matter rest with the convention. Its decision will be wise, prudent and conclusive. Its choice will be the choice of the party, and the man agreed upon will take the standard the party sets up and carry it on to victory. There need be no fear that the convention will not name the right man, or that the man when named will decline to accept.

SOME people have been surprised at the strength of the free-trade sentiment in New York city. It takes all kinds of people to make the world. New York is a large cosmopolitan city, and it would be strange if there were not some free-traders there. One considerable class is directly interested in free trade, viz., the importers. Free trade would increase their business, and, of course, their profits. Many of these importers are foreigners, or represent branches of foreign houses. Colonel Ingersoll hit them off well when he said:

"In the city of New York there are a vast number of men—importers, dealers in foreign articles, representatives of foreign houses, of foreign interests, of foreign ideas. Of course, most of these people are in favor of free trade. They regard New York as a good market; beyond that they have not the slightest interest in the United States. They are in favor of anything that will give them a larger profit or that will allow them to do the same business with less capital, or that will do them any good, without the slightest regard to what the effect may be on this country as a nation. They come from all countries, and they expect to remain here until their fortunes are made or lost, and all their ideas are molded by their own interests."

The importers have a right to their opinions, and, as they are directly and pecuniarily interested in free trade, it is natural they should advocate it and contribute money to its success. But their interest is not that of the manufacturer, the skilled workman, the wage-worker or the masses of the people, and these classes in the aggregate constitute an immense majority. Better that the importing business should suffer, or that importers should close their doors and quit business, than that the fires in a thousand factories should be put out and an army of American workmen be thrown out of employment.

THE St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Democratic organ, says of the Democracy of that city that it would show up better if its organization was not controlled by barnacles, and adds that "an

easy way to accomplish this would be to enforce the rule that no member of the committee should hold office." How would it do to apply Mr. Cleveland's celebrated order that officeholders shall not mix in politics? What's the use of a new rule when you have one ready made that fits like the paper on the wall?

A WASHINGTON special to the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, says:

"There is some truth in the story that Mr. Carlisle was urged to go to Georgia to head party differences. A gentleman who saw Mr. Grady's letter to Senator Colquitt says the latter said, in effect: 'There are ominous signs in Georgia which, indeed, are alarming. Mr. Carlisle's coming would tend to harmonize things.'"

As Mr. Carlisle did not go, and Mr. McKinley is going to talk on the other side, there is reason to fear that harmony is still a stranger to the Democracy of Georgia. Editor Grady, who believes in protection and sings free trade at one and the same time, must be on the verge of nervous prostration in this warm political weather.

THE Philadelphia Press having been accused by its local Democratic contemporary, the Times, of suppressing certain political news, offers to print all the well-authenticated cases of Republicans coming out for Cleveland if the Times will publish half the authenticated accounts of Democrats who flop to Harrison. This is a safe proposition for any Republican newspaper to make, and leaves it in no danger of crowding its columns with one class of matter. But it is a little hard on the Democratic organs that want to print the rest of the news. The Times has not yet been heard from.

A HARTFORD, Conn., paper reports a Methodist minister—whose name it declines to give—as saying:

"In my church almost the entire number of members who are Republicans will vote for Fisk; and it is so in other churches of our denomination. There are whole synods of Methodist Republicans who will this year vote with the Prohibitionists."

The genuineness of this is self-evident. Methodist ministers always use the term "synod" when estimating numbers of men.

It is reported that a good many Indiana Democrats are bitterly opposed to Cleveland because of his failure to carry out Mr. Hendricks' promises by dividing the Treasury surplus among the people. The Journal is not prepared to say how many desertions from the Democracy will result from this cause, but there is no doubt that many of Mr. Hendricks' faithful followers "built high" on the expected division.

A MEMBER of John Morgan's staff, and a man who defiantly declares he has been a rebel and a Democrat, but thanks God he never was a Republican, is not likely to prove a very strong candidate in Indiana, particularly in winning away Republican votes from General Harrison. It is not altogether inspiring to see old Republicans and gallant soldiers acting as drum sergeants for such a candidate.

REFERRING to Indianapolis workmen and factory hands, Mr. Bynum said at Atlanta: "At the end of a year a laborer is doing well if he is even. When he is out of work he is out of money. His grocer will not trust him." This statement was made to strengthen his argument that protection does not help the workingman. What do Indianapolis workmen think of it?

THE Democrats made a great cry because the Senate was a little cautious in considering Mr. Fuller's nomination as Chief-justice, alleging that the court greatly needed his labors. Now that he has been confirmed, Mr. Fuller has decided not to take the oath of office until October. In the meantime his salary goes on from date of confirmation.

DR. J. A. Houser states that Dr. Brooks, Prohibition candidate for Vice-president, informed him a few years ago that he served on the rebel Gen. John Morgan's staff. Dr. Houser is a reputable gentleman, whose veracity will not be questioned. Perhaps Dr. Brooks' service on John Morgan's staff will make him votes in southern Indiana.

In spite of Senator Colquitt, Congressman McKinley will make a tariff speech in Georgia. He will be kindly received by the people because he will express the sentiments of the majority. Georgia is a protection State, though the leaders have been afraid to say so since they were ordered by the White House whippers-in to support the Mills bill.

WHEN General Harrison said yesterday that "it is no time now to use an apothecary's scale to determine what shall be done for the men who saved the country," he seems to have had in mind the veto machine now at work in the White House. At least, this was the way the smiling Morgan county veterans took the remark.

THE nomination of Thomas E. Chandler, a self-made workman, for Congress is a good commentary on Mr. Bynum's Atlanta speech.

A COLLEGE chum of Daniel Lamont informs the Albany Journal that he has reason to believe the rumors of the Colonel's determination to go out of the private secretary business are founded on fact.

Of course they are—founded on the fact that his present boss will not need a private secretary after next March.

TWO-THIRDS of the Atlanta audience which listened to Mr. Mills' free-trade speech were ladies. This gives some color to the assertion that because women are "natural smugglers" they are, therefore, in favor of free trade.

THE "buffalo bag" is said to be the great issue of the day in some of the Eastern States. He is an issue in the West, too, but arrangements to go into effect on November will drive him into his hole for a permanent stay.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
(1) Did Colonel Robertson lose an arm in the war? (2) How do the delegates of the electoral college count their votes and what are they? A READER OF THE DAILY.

CARDINALS, Ind., July 28.
(1) No. (2) Article 12 of the Constitution of the United States, provides that the electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-president, and they shall make three dis-

ting lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, two of which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The third list is sent to the United States judge of the nearest district. They receive no pay. The persons chosen by the electors of each State to deliver the certificate of votes to the President of the Senate are entitled to mileage.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

1. How much wool is produced in the United States and how much is imported? 2. What was the Republican majority in Oregon at last election? more than two tickets in the field what was the Republican plurality? G. F.

BOTSWAN, Ind., July 28.

1. In 1887 285,000,000 pounds were produced in this country, and 114,035,030 were imported. 2. The Republican majority was something over 7,000. We have not the figures at command just now.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In losing New York what doubtful States would the Republicans have to secure to elect Harrison? SUBSCRIBER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.

Indiana and Connecticut, of Indiana and New Jersey would elect the Republican ticket, in addition to the States carried in 1884.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

How long before the election in 1876 was Ben Harrison put on the ticket against William for Governor? J. A. L.

WHITESTOWN, Ind., Aug. 1, 1888.

The election was in October. Harrison was nominated Aug. 4. Orth was nominated Feb. 22.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

CARL SCHURZ will remain in Europe until after the campaign.

An exchange says: "If John P. St. John had not been a man he would have been a Waterbury watch."

"It takes more nerve to be a negro Democrat than any white man has an idea of," says the Baltimore Sun.

THE Protective League, of East Cambridge, Mass., has one hundred members who have hitherto been Democrats.

CONGRESSMAN COX refuses to be the Democratic candidate for Mayor in New York. He prefers to remain in the House.

"FREE immigration [of the Chinese] would be advantageous as furnishing a class of cheap and efficient laborers."—Senator Thurman in U. S. Senate in 1872.

DEMOCRATIC campaign literature this fall will be largely composed of bulletins from Thurman's doctors assuring the country of his excellent health.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

THE Democratic policy now is to hire a grove and get some Prohibition orator to invite people to sign a pledge to vote for a rebel chaplain for Vice-president.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

THE oldest voter in Iowa, Micah French, of Nevada, Story county, is for Harrison and Morton. He voted for Monroe in 1816, and carries a British bullet in his body which he received in the war of 1812.

MR. MILLS, in his closing speech on the tariff bill, said: "Wool is not a product of labor; it grows on sheep." That is about as profound a depth of argument as a free-trader ever reaches.

In his address to his Warsaw friends General Harrison expressed a wise and just principle in politics when he deprecated the party policy of "seeking a party advantage by a public injustice."—Kansas City Star (Dem.).

LEVI P. MORTON is at the Republican headquarters every day. He is one of the most indefatigable workers there, and gives five or six hours daily to the correspondence of the committee, which clerks brief for him.

WELL posted slope people think California is sure for Harrison and Morton by 10,000. This estimate, the Peoria Transcript remarks, was made before the Democratic national committee decided to have Frank Hurd stump the State.

In Baltimore, on Saturday, 175 workmen employed by Shockoff & Co., sheep-skin and moose-treasure, paraded with Harrison flags on their way to an excursion steamer. Every one of this force voted for Cleveland four years ago.

THE Springfield Republican (mugwump) observes that the fusion candidate for Governor of Michigan is a very remarkable man to straddle as he does "a Democrat-Greenback-Labor-high tariff-low-tariff-Mills-bill-President's-message platform."

THE States that have elections before Harrison and Morton will be chosen on Nov. 6 are: Tennessee—Governor, on Aug. 2. Alabama—State officers, Aug. 6. Arkansas—The same, on Sept. 3. Vermont—On Sept. 4. Maine—On Sept. 10, and Georgia, on Oct. 3.

SEVENTEEN years ago General Grant made a prophecy which will be fulfilled in November next. He said: "When the Democratic party comes near to complete control of the country, it will break its back across the Allegheny mountains on the tariff question."

JAMES A. WALKER, of Wytheville, Va., who was Lieutenant-governor of the State under the Democratic rule of Governor Holliday, says he can stand free trade and cannot vote for Cleveland. He declares that southwest Virginia will go for Harrison and Morton.

SENATOR PAYNE, of Ohio, the father-in-law of Secretary of the Navy Whitney, is the head of the colossal Coal Oil Trust. Henry Havemyer, of New York, a prominent Democrat, is the head of the huge Sugar Trust. It was at his instance that Mills fixed the duties on sugar in the Mills bill.

A REGULAR newspaper man, young Mr. F. B. Loomis, from Washington, has been put in charge of the press work at the national headquarters, and questions which will require wise and careful management. There is no lack of good material to put at the head of our State ticket—men who would probably be strong personal allies before the people as Governor Porter. Gen. Law Wallace, for instance, would be a standard-bearer whose leadership would assure the greatest enthusiasm and an equally happy choice could be made for a second position, but there are other considerations involved that these nominations would not reach. The people have elected the conclusion that Porter and Robertson is the combination they want—Porter to represent and emphasize the reform of our State institutions, and Robertson to represent the old and the place the people had assigned to him. Col. Robertson cannot afford to put himself before the Republicans of Indiana and the Nation in this position. Of course, if he were to do so, he would place himself in a position to be elected upon this assent to their wishes in this matter, and are not willing to change their plans for his sole benefit. Upon his hearty consent to take a second place, Governor Porter could, doubtless, be induced to accept the unanimous nomination of his party, and so the will of his party will be carried out.—Logansport Journal.

Harrison's "Aristocracy."
According to the press dispatches General Harrison, after addressing to 500 visitors in a grove near his city Saturday, and shaking hands with them, "boarded a passing horse car" and proceeded in this unostentatious manner to his home. Yet a large portion of the Democratic organs make it a habit of describing Harrison as an aristocrat; living in a palace in purple and fine linen, and presuming to sit in a coach himself abroad in any less than a coach and four.

Willing to Risk \$100,000 on Indians.
A traveling man in front of the Kirby House the other night announced that everybody who has money to sustain their faith that Harrison will not carry Indiana, to address Mr. John Foss, of Springfield, O., is willing to sum up \$100,000, or smaller amounts, in suits and patrons, in his belief that Harrison will receive the electoral vote of his own State.

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him one of the most dangerous men that the New York Democrats have yet encountered, and they are not slow to recognize it, either.

A PROMINENT Paris paper, Le Figaro, says the reason General Harrison is objectionable to the American Democrats is that his ancestor was hanged under King Charles II. This is only partly true, gravely exaggerating the New York Evening Telegram. The main reason of Harrison's unpopularity is that he was engaged, through another ancestor, in the plot to assassinate Julius Caesar.

DAVID J. NAUGHTIN is one of the most prominent labor men in New York. He is judge advocate of District Assembly 49 of the Knights of Labor. He says he has always been a Democrat. He was a member of the general committee in Tammany Hall in 1884, but he is not going to vote for Cleveland this year. Naughtin says: "One hundred thousand Irishmen who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket will vote for Harrison this year."

THIRTY three items of beans, peas and cabbage paid a couple million dollars in duties last year, and the Mills bill puts them on the free list. If that bill becomes a law the Canadian farmers can take the two million dollars which they have been paying for duty and put it in their pocket and then reduce the price of their products so much, and either underbid the American farmer or compel him to reduce his price to their figures.—Des Moines Register.